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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Korea/China/USSR

DATE DISTR. 9 March 1951

SUBJECT 1. North Korean Machinery, Technicians,
and Laborers Moved to China/USSR
2. North Korean Air Cadets Trained in USSR

NO. OF PAGES 2

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1. In the autumn of 1950 the North Korean government buried a large amount of North Korean industrial equipment and machinery in the mountains as protection from air raids. During the UN occupation of the areas, North Korean citizens dug up or moved most of such equipment.
2. After the return of the North Korean troops, the North Korean Ministry of Industry directed subordinate bureaus to move all electrical devices, iron manufacturing equipment, and other machinery to the Mukden area. The movement, under the supervision of the Planning Section of the Ministry of Industry, was begun on 20 January 1951 and was to end 31 March. Included is the movement of the Hungnam Mining Machinery Plant and the Kyomip'o (125-38, 38-44) Steel Products Factory to an undetermined destination in the USSR.*
3. Since June 1950, 80 percent of the mining machinery used in North Korea was manufactured at the mill at Pench'ihu (123-43, 41-20). As of early February the Ministry of Industry planned to have Pench'ihu produce 100 percent of future requirements.
4. In early January the Mobilization Section of the North Korean Ministry of Industry ordered the call up and assembly of all technicians in the roster of registered technicians.** The list of those mobilized was to be completed in early February. The first group of 100,000 technicians was to move to areas in China about 10 March. The second group, of the same size, was to be prepared to leave North Korea by the end of March.
5. Sometime before February, the North Korean Foreign Ministry proposed, in view of the possibility of a third world war, that a number of Korean farmers be moved to Manchuria for military transport and agricultural labor purposes. The Chinese agreed. It was planned to move 20,000 farm households composed of volunteers from men over fifty and women over thirty, all unsuited to military duty, to the Mutanchiang, Kirin, Tunghua, and Lungchingts'un (129-26, 42-47) areas by the end of March. Since few farmers were willing, early in February the Agricultural Section of the Ministry of Industry organized propaganda groups to agitate and recruit the necessary personnel in farming villages.

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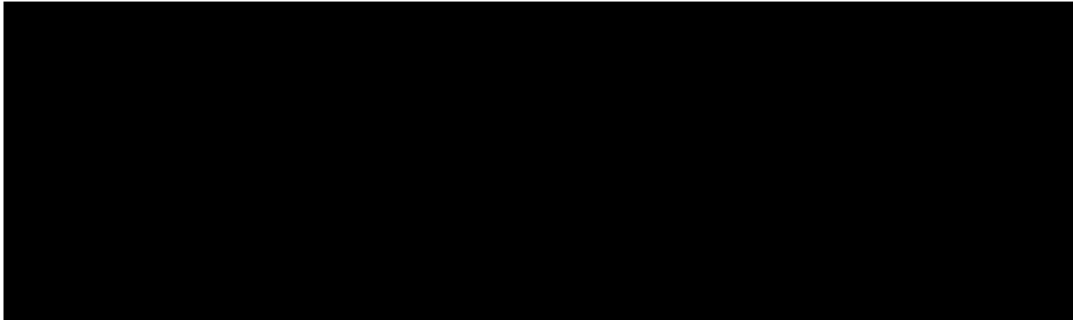
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6. Sometime before February, 250 North Korean Air Force recruits were sent to the Soviet Air Force Academy for 3 months' of training. When trained, they will return to Korea for combat equipped with 100 Soviet planes.

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